

Understanding The Scope of Regional Geography: A Perspective from Indonesia' s Geographic Region

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Abstract. Studying the regional geography of one country means expanding all associated physiographic and human aspects, as well as their interrelation and distributions. This study aims to seek an answer to what actually the scope of geographic region to be studied to understand one country' s geographic region. We took Indonesia as a case as Indonesia has a very unique geographic position as well as its archipelago. The method of this research is using content analysis from related literatures, and from the results of forum group discussions as well as short survey to the foreign summer course participants regarding the Indonesia' s geographic region. The results of this study shown the scopes have been identified including the territorial boundaries, continent boundary, administrative border, and its position; physical and landscape; biodiversity and natural resources; marine resources; the culture: ethnic groups, languages, arts, customs; natural disasters and tourism. Those scopes have been found effective and attractive for the participants who joint the summer program. Nevertheless, we also included how the global connectedness to the Indonesian geographic region as a new perspective of regional geography.

1 Introduction

As we know, regional geography is a comprehensive-integrative description physical aspect with human aspects in a spatial relationship somewhere territory. In regional geography, all aspects and geographic phenomena are reviewed and described in an in-depth manner integration relation and spatial interrelations. Through interpretation and this regional geographic analysis, the characteristics of a typical area can be highlighted, so that the differences between regions become clear [1].

Nevertheless, the things discussed in regional geography are very broad, because all interrelated physiographic and human aspects, interactions, and their interdependence and distribution are of concern. Physical aspects for example, land form, soil type, climate, geological structure, and others relating to human aspects that are above or above surrounding, the relationship between the distribution of natural resources and characteristics population, livelihood systems, and other social aspects [2]. In order to understand one country' s geographic region, thus, we need to delineate aspects that need to be included all relatedness (association, relation, interrelation, interaction, interdependence) of the physical and human elements that exist in a certain region at a certain time comprehensively.

This study, therefore aim to explore what actually the scope to understand one geographical region, such as Indonesia. Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has various landscape forms f

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rom narrow to wide, from flat, hilly and high mountains where live a very diverse variety of flora, fauna and microbes as well as various cultures and people [3].

This paper is divided into four sections. The methods of this study are presented in the second section. The third section presents the results of content analysis of the literature review followed by results of scope of geographic region in Indonesia. The fourth section presents conclusions of the study.

1.1 Understanding Geographical Region

Regional geography is a part or whole part which is based on the whole aspect of a region. Can also be said that Geography Regional as a study of the variation of the spread of symptoms in a room at a region specific, either local, state, and continental. Through analysis of the geographic region, the characteristics of a region that is typical to find, so the differences between regions became visible clear.

Strengthening research and training on regional geography is the efforts to understand current geography discipline. The importance of understanding geography discipline is the general tendency to divide the world into regional parts based on the conception of history and culture that together influence geopolitics and interaction patterns. These things become human factors to understand and be interested in learn regional geography [4].

This phenomenon is illustrated in the increasing demand for regional geography in several universities [5]. This can be seen from many research in exploring language, history, culture, politics, and economics from various parts of the world (for example, [6-15]). The importance of thinking geographically about problems occurring in a substantial area can be derived from insights into the spatial structure and interactions that affect the problem and how they are situated within a geographic framework.

2 Methods

This study uses qualitative approach. In the beginning, we examined secondary data including the literatures of geographic region scopes, particularly in Indonesia. After generating the scope of the Indonesian geographic region, we use the scopes to introduce it to the non-Indonesian who participated in the course named Virtual Summer Course of Learn Indonesia's geographic region which has been held for two weeks (6 to 16 October 2020). The number of participants who were included as participants in this study is 10 students.

Table 1. List of participants and their countries of origin

Participants	Countries of origin
Participant A	Nepal
Participant B	India
Participant C	The Netherlands
Participant D	The Netherlands
Participant E	Egypt
Participant F	Italia
Participant G	South Korea
Participant H	The Netherlands
Participant I	Bangladesh

During the course, after the instructor teach the students, there were a lot of forum group discussions to generate about the depth of knowledge of each proposed scope to the participants. In the final day, we ask participants to fill the survey to assess the understanding of the scope after two weeks of their participation in the course. We use google forms for the survey, and th

the results were analysed qualitatively. 13 questions were given to the participants, and six of them were specifically related to the content of the course. The scores were designed into 5 categories including: Very Understand (5), Understand (4), Understand enough (3), Lack of Understand (2), and Not Understand (1). The method of analysing the survey data used a qualitative content analysis [16].

3 Results

3.1 The Scope of Indonesian Geographic Region

Based on the position geographically, Indonesia is located on the continent of Asia and the continent of Australia, as well as between Ocean Indian and Ocean Pacific. After doing the literature review and interview with the expert, several themes for the geographic region in Indonesia scope were proposed, including (1) Understanding the Indonesian Geographic Region, territorial boundaries, continent boundary, administrative border, and its position; (2) Physical and Landscape of Indonesia; (3) Biodiversity and Natural Resources in Indonesia (including its spatial distribution); (4) Marine resources in Indonesia (including its spatial distribution); (5) Indonesian Culture: Ethnic Groups, Regional Languages, Arts, Customs; (6) Natural disasters and the coping management; and (7) Tourism in Indonesia (through mapping activities). The justification and reasons of each scope were explained and described in the following section.

3.1.1 Indonesian Territorial Boundaries, Continent Boundary and Administrative Border

Territorial boundaries have an important meaning for a country. Territorial boundaries are related to sovereignty and authority in the management of land, sea and air areas in a professional manner [17]. In the past, an area was often limited by natural boundaries, such as rivers, mountains, or the sea. Meanwhile, after the colonialism era, the boundaries were made by the state which occupied the area.

Regional geography is the origin of geography, which means understanding the geography of an area means knowing and explaining all the phenomena that occur in the area [18]. By knowing the boundaries of an area, it can be seen the potential of natural resources and the direction of regional development to support the wheels of community life.

3.1.2 Physical and Landscape

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of approximately 17000 islands, which stretch from Sabang to Merauke [19]. As an archipelago, global climate change in the past strongly influenced the current landform, especially in Indonesia. The land in the west, now largely submerged, once formed a vast continent jutting out of Asia (Sundaland). In the east, Australia and New Guinea are connected to one continent Sahul shelf [20].

The complex landscape conditions in Indonesia are formed from the combination of endogenous and exogenous processes. Endogenously The beautiful arch shape of the Indonesian Archipelago is closely related to the circum-Pacific orogenic system [21]. The three main plates that affect the Indonesian archipelago are the Southeast Asian Plate, the Indo-Australian Plate, and the Pacific Plate. Active subduction zones form volcanic chains that associated with the subduction of the Indian Ocean Plate moving northward in Sumatra, Java, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku.

In the exogenous process, the emerging archipelago and uplift mountains are subjected to a process of intense humid tropical weathering, river erosion, and mass movement. Erosion products accumulate in adjacent sedimentary basins where their increased weight leads to gravity-induced subsidence and isostatic compensation. The landscapes being formed now reflect the different resistance from the rock to the humid tropical weathering where they originated. Several geomorphic indicators are found when detecting lowland neo-tectonic zones, such as drainage anomalies, swamp pattern distribution, and other characteristics of alluvial plains, coastal configuration, etc. [22].

Indonesia with its archipelagic waters and 12 nautical miles territorial seas covering an area of 3.1 million km², and a 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone covering an area of 2.7 million km². Its coastline is around 81,000 km which makes Indonesia the country with the longest tropical coastline in the world [23]. With the longest coastline, Indonesia has various forms of beaches, from beaches with steep topography in the form of cliffs to sloping beaches. The existence of subduction zones in Indonesia forms a series of volcanic landscapes dominated by volcanoes with the lava dome-type also the Stratotype [24].

We already know the various kinds of diverse landscapes and their uniqueness on each island which shows the potential and also the risks that Indonesia has. Knowledge of the landscape is expected to be applied in supporting development planning, regional development and supporting regional spatial planning and its relation to geological disasters. The management of potential and disaster risk management then becomes an inseparable material from the study in the geographic region.

3.1.3 Biodiversity and Natural Resources

The word biodiversity refers to biological diversity, where the meaning of diversity itself is the diversity of entities, the meaning of biodiversity itself is the diversity of living things in the world [25]. The presence of biodiversity itself has become a determining indicator in the sustainability and function of the ecosystem itself [26] in [27] argues that large biodiversity will lead to ecosystem stability, be able to withstand invasion of foreign species and be more resilient against disease. This assumption is strengthened by research [27] which states that the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystems is a big and real relationship and can occur in various ecosystems ranging from land, water, and sea. As an archipelago nation Indonesia is a hot spot for biodiversity, four of the 25 mega biodiversity is located in Indonesia, namely Indo-Burma, Wallacea, Sundaland, and the Philippines [28]. The shape of the Indonesian state, which is an archipelago, is one of the factors that contribute to mega biodiversity, where different habitats and geological characteristics stretch from Sabang to Merauke [29], and also was the cause that it is important to study the biodiversity to understand how it connected to other geographic region as to see cause and effect on its biogeographical aspects.

Similar to the biodiversity, Indonesia is a country filled with natural resources, and currently plays a role as the largest exporter of steam coal, tin and nickel ore [30]. In addition, Indonesia is also a leading country in the export of gold, bauxite, lead, zinc and copper [31]. One of the supporting factors for this abundance of natural resources is the distribution of volcanoes which causes the formation of various mineral and energy resources [32]. The distribution of mineral and coal sources in Indonesia is displayed through the Ministry of EMR's integrated system (WebGIS), and makes it easier for third parties to conduct research related to minerals and coal [33].

Exploitation of mineral resources requires a comprehensive approach and pays attention to the surrounding environment, especially local residents, this aims to minimize the natural damage that can be caused [34], as we know that Earth's biodiversity is so rich that many species have yet to be discovered, many species are being threatened with extinction due to human activities, putting the Earth's magnificent biodiversity at risk. This is also the case with the natural resources. Overconsumption, excessive and unnecessary use of the natural resources will generate an enormous deficit and will affect the environmental, economic and health aspects of surrounding area of Indonesia's region as well as others region which connected to Indonesia. Understand about how are the biodiversity and natural resources distribution, exploration and exploitation and its effect to the other region and system therefore is a compulsory to understand in one Indonesia's geographic region course.

3.1.4 Marine Resources

Indonesia is a home to thousands of marine species. The richness and diversity of marine resources in Indonesia is due to Indonesia's position connected to the world's ocean currents called

the Great Ocean Conveyor Belt and is located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans which makes temperature and salinity in the sea a source of life in the Indonesian sea. According to data from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia's sea has 8500 species of fish, 555 species of seaweed, and 950 species of coral reef biota. In addition, Indonesia has the largest mangrove forest in the world with an area of 3.2 million hectares.

The fisheries sector plays an important role in the Indonesian economy by contributing to food security, livelihoods, generational income and foreign exchange income [35]. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the national consumption of fish increases in every province due to the campaign "Like to eat fish" or "eat fish". This is supported by the abundant distribution of fish in Indonesia. In Indonesia's tropical waters as many as 90 species constitute 90% of the catch of fishery production including tuna, scad, mackerel, catfish, grouper, sharks, squid, and Bivalves [36]. Indonesia has a coastline of approximately 95,181 km and is included in the fourth longest coastline in the world [37]. Indonesia's coastal zone is rich in tropical marine ecosystems such as estuary beaches, mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and algae [38].

Nevertheless, Indonesia's marine biodiversity has become the target of global and domestic biodiversity discovery [39]. Such wealth and diversity are likely to raise various issues such as utilization, preservation to prevention of destruction carried out by humans. Beside conflict between man and nature, other maritime conflict and struggles for marine resource in Indonesian waters has been a recurring event. One of these conflicts are Natuna Islands conflict that involve many countries including, Vietnam, Malaysia, China, Indonesia and Thailand. The government of China and Vietnam unilaterally claimed that the North Natuna Sea are their traditional fishing ground, meanwhile the North Natuna Sea are a part of Indonesia's Economic Exclusive Zone. Thus, many fishing that are done not by Indonesian fisherman are illegal and unreported. In order to combat illegal fishing, Indonesian government issue a no-tolerance policy and order the sinking of illegal fishing vessel that enters Indonesian waters [40].

Key features in preservation of marine biodiversity are maintaining coastal environmental stability such as planting mangrove, reduce sand and coral mining, and reduce overfishing [41]. By understand the geographic region of Indonesia particularly the maritime and marine sector, we can understand how to connect to other region as well, as well as increasing the awareness and importance of preserving and utilizing the natural resource according to its limitation.

3.1.5 Culture: Ethnic Groups, Regional Languages, Arts, Customs

The diversity of Indonesian culture does not happen without reason, it's related to geographical and historical factors. Geographical factor has been a major factor in Indonesia's cultural diversity since ancient times, the influence of other cultures due to world trade in the historical era. The form of Indonesia which is an archipelago has a great impact on the diversity of cultures in this country. Each island, especially the big islands in Indonesia, has a unique culture that is not found anywhere else. Indonesia have around 1300+ ethnic groups that span from Sabang to Merauke. The large number of ethnic groups is directly proportional to the number of regional languages in Indonesia. There are about 737 regional languages that are still active. Arts and custom are also one of the unique aspects of Indonesia's culture, this diversity of arts and custom also span from Sabang to Merauke, some of these arts are recognized by the world and the customs are one of the things that made Indonesia different than any other country in the world. Beside it, historical factor in Indonesia that have many empires with various belief and tradition in the past. Each empire was influenced by different religions to form the diverse cultural aspects of Indonesian society that stretch from Sabang to Merauke. For example, Hindu rituals are practiced on a daily basis on the island of Bali, to the (partial) implementation of sharia law in Aceh and the Mentawai hunter-gatherer lifestyle.

Language is an arrangement of cultural understanding that people use to express ideas that have never been uttered before, categorise their experiences into abstract groups, and explain what they are going to do. We can completely appreciate how culture and language can be related if we are aware of what culture and language are. Both language and culture are components of one another. Similar to other languages, there are numerous ways to convey different emotional viewpoints

nts in Indonesian. Individuals from the eastern region of Indonesia understand certain emotional terms differently than those from the western region, and vice versa. This has become a problem for the Indonesian people. Even Indonesian as the *lingua franca* cannot solve the problem completely. However, by using Indonesian as the unifying language of all Indonesians, the meaning of emotional concepts represented in modern Indonesian can be understood in the same way by all Indonesians. Although in some cases, these emotional concepts often have different articulations in the local culture [42].

Nevertheless, cultural factors are not only about language or custom, but also about symbolism [43], family interaction [44] and norm values [45] as a part of the social interactions. By understanding the importance of culture, all cultural factors can be linked together. Understanding culture is assessing what individuals or individuals in the organization have, their beliefs, values, attitudes, and behaviour norms.

3.1.6 Natural Disasters

Indonesia is located in disaster prone area, due to its geographical, geological and demographic condition. Numerous natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and droughts, can threaten Indonesia. Over the past 30 years, the nation has seen 290 major natural catastrophes on average every year. Details of the number of disasters during that period, namely floods of 1,059 events, tornadoes 862 events, 560 landslides, forest and land fires 295 events, 36 tidal waves or abrasions, 15 earthquakes, 7 volcanic eruptions and 17 drought incidents. Of the total incidents, more than 99% of the disasters that occurred were hydrometeorological disasters, such as floods, landslides and tornadoes. The most devastating hazards in Indonesia are earthquakes and tsunamis.

The potential for volcanic eruptions in Indonesia is due to Indonesia's geographical conditions which pass through the Ring of fire " and because it is located at the junction of three main crustal plates (the Eurasian Plate, the Australian Plate, and the Pacific Plate. As a result, the country has to face strong seismic activity such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions [46]. There are an estimated 128 active volcanoes scattered among Indonesia's 17,500 islands, most of which are triggered by complex tectonics, including the 'Sunda Arc' which stretches 3000 km from Sumatra to the Banda Sea.

Disaster events that also often occur are floods, with the presence of approximately 5,000 rivers in Indonesia, flooding poses a considerable danger, especially when accompanied by landslides in the upstream area and carrying materials resulting in flash floods up to the alluvial fan section. Intensity of disasters is increasing and becoming more complex, must use multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, in integrated and coordinated manner.

There are other dangers associated with a global pandemic. With its high population density, Indonesia is experiencing a high incidence of COVID 19, a significant SARS outbreak, a severe bird flu outbreak and susceptible to other epidemics, including dengue fever, measles, malaria and tuberculosis.

The Indonesian government has reformed its laws, policies, and institutions to better manage disaster risk since the earthquake and tsunami tragedy that hit Aceh and its surroundings in 2004. The Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2005 concerning the National Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management [47]. This agency has a coordinating function which is supported by the daily executive as an implementing element for disaster management.

Natural disasters that occur in the world will be related to one another in terms of geographical, climatic, atmospheric conditions, and so on. Disasters have a very detrimental impact, threatening the safety of human life, disrupting society and affecting national stability [48]. Therefore, the management of disaster mitigation in a country needs to be improved and implemented in a sustainable manner. The natural disasters in Indonesia, thus is considered as a very important aspect and is included in the study of Indonesia's Geographic Region.

3.1.7 Mapping Indonesia's Tourism

Indonesia has the large number of natural resources which also influence the diversity of tourism and variations in food types [49]. According to Dana (2014) in [50], Indonesia has many historical sites and natural landscapes that can attract tourists and also provide opportunities for surrounding villages to realize sustainable tourism. A variety of local food choices also are something that attracts international tourists. Apart from food, Indonesia also has tremendous heritage tourism potential. Cultural heritage is an important state asset in developing the economic sector [51].

The Indonesian government established 10 strategic national tourism areas which aiming to attract more tourists to come to Indonesia. Those 10 strategic national tourism including Lake Toba in North Sumatra, Tanjung Kelayang in Bangka Belitung, Tanjung Lesung in Banten, the Thousand Islands in Jakarta, Bromo-Tengger Semeru in East Java, Wakatobi in Southeast Sulawesi, Morotai in North Maluku and Borobudur Temple in Central Java (Bappenas 2019 in [52])

Tourism is a very important sector in contributing to increased economic growth in Indonesia. International tourism is a major source of income for developing countries such as Indonesia (Oh, 2005 in [52]). Tourism also has other impacts on local communities such as opening up employment opportunities and increasing income for local communities (Sugiyarto, Blake, and Sinclair, 2003 in [53]). The existence of tourism can help increase domestic tourism production and reduce the level of domestic prices [53].

3.2 Testing the Scope and the Depth of Knowledge of Indonesian Geographic Region

Information regarding the participants' understanding of the scope were assessed from many forum group discussions during the international summer course programme to analyse the depth of knowledge of the Indonesian Geographical Region and from survey during the final days of the course.

The results in Figure 1 have shown that most participants were responded very understand to understand enough to each question regarding the scope that we designed about the Indonesia's geographical region. The results from the survey were also triangulated with the results of each forum group discussions that have been held during the course.

The most understandable scope reflected by the participants were regarding Indonesia's biodiversity and natural resources, and regarding aspects of Indonesian culture: ethnicity, regional languages, arts, customs. The scope of Indonesia's biodiversity and natural resources was responded by 88.9% of the participants which answer very understand and 11.1% understood, and no participants responds do not understand about the scope. This also a case with the later scope, it shown that 77.8% of the participants answer very understand, 11.1% understood and 11.1% did not understand.

Participants' responses regarding natural disasters (geological, meteorological, and social disasters) and disaster management in Indonesia showed that 66.7% of the participants answer very understand, 11.1% understood and 22.2% quite understood. Meanwhile, the responses regarding Indonesian physics and landscapes from the aspects of Geology, Geomorphology, Hydrology, climate, and soil showed that 55.6% of the participants answer very understand, 22.2% understood and 22.2% quite understood.

The least understandable scope of the Indonesia's geographic regions is related to the Map and Geographical Location of Indonesia which responded by the participants 44.4% very understand, 44.4% understood and 11.1% did not understand. The Mapping Indonesia's tourism show also shown as the least understandable scope which responded 44.4% very understand, 44.4% understood and 11.1% quite understood.

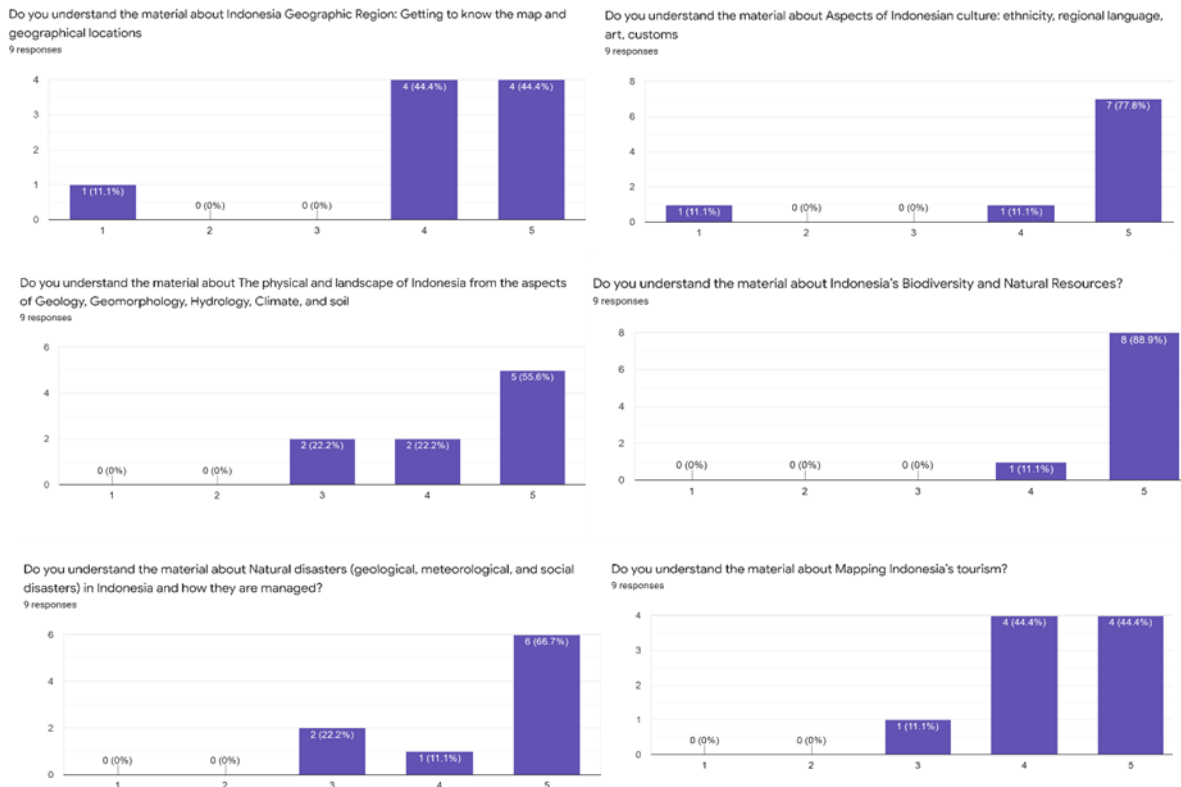


Fig. 1. Compilation of Participant's responses of the Indonesia's geographic region's scopes

Furthermore, we asked the participants further related to "How much do you know about Indonesia's geographic region after taking the virtual summer course?". This was represented in Table 2. Based on the results, it was found that some information was well received, especially on map material, places in Indonesia, biodiversity and culture. Although some of the participants' responses were not very good in understanding some materials, they felt happy and proud to join the course. After this activity ended the participants felt confident to convey information about Indonesian culture, biodiversity, and all things about Indonesia, they also hoped to meet directly with participants who took part in this course. They have realized the beauty of Indonesian geography after participating in the virtual summer course.

Table 2. Final participants' s responds on knowledge of understanding of Indonesia's geographic region

Participant	Responses
A	<i>'' very much ''</i>
B	<i>'' For general information, such as map, the biodiversity and the culture. I understand well. But for the geological subject, this is exceptional. ''</i>
C	<i>'' I aint really good but I'm happy and so proud for all of the lecturers who gave the matery n I understood lil bit than before... thank you ''</i>
D	<i>'' At first all I knew was few places. Now I'm confident enough to teach another person about Indonesian culture, biodiversity and everything about this place. I loved each and every information that I learned and I'm hoping meet everyone in person soon. ''</i>
E	<i>'' About 50 percent before the summer course ''</i>
F	<i>'' A lot more, it was very interesting ''</i>

G ‘ ‘ *Quite a lot. Now I know more about the individual islands.* ‘
,
H ‘ ‘ *A lot* ’ ’
I ‘ ‘ *I am now more conscious about the geography of this wonderful
country!* ‘ ‘

4 Discussion

Enthusiasm for learning regional geography is important for the future of geography, as the wide spread support for promoting geography both academically and general openness to geographic ideas suggests that there is an extraordinary acceptance of the importance know geography [54]. Every understanding aspect becomes significant as material in this paper. Explanatory understanding is directed at the growing emphasis on information obtained analytically and conceptually (from literatures) along with primary empirical data (direct observation from the participants, discussions, and survey).

Indonesia's biodiversity and natural resources became the material most understood by the participants. This occurred because of the interest of the various international scientific communities who are very aware of Indonesia's extraordinary biodiversity and that its infrastructure is generally suitable for research related to biodiversity. A large number of relatively well-equipped research institutes exist throughout the country for this purpose. Unsurprisingly perhaps, no other Southeast Asian country has more publications about its natural environment. In order to fully realize its research potential, Indonesia needs to increase the benefits of international cooperation and equally strengthen its biodiversity interest groups at the national level [29].

Most participants also understand the location of the Indonesia region, only a few respondents do not understand. This can be understood because the geographic location of Indonesia is in the form of an archipelago and is surrounded by the sea so that it becomes an attraction for participants to find out more details about Indonesia's geographic presence on the world map. The regional geography required today differs from that required in the middle of the 20th century and from that which is found in popular narratives about the function of geography in modern affairs. Rather, it is a regional geography that focuses on explanation rather than just description; that views regions as dynamic by products of social and economic relations rather than just as entities that require comprehension; and that does not view regions in a vacuum but rather considers them in light of developments occurring both above and below the region's scale (see generally Thrift, 1994; Passi, 2002; Murphy, 2006a). The material aspects of Indonesian culture: ethnicity, regional languages, arts, customs are one of the materials understood by course participants, only a few respondents do not understand about culture in Indonesia. This refers to the current demands of the masses with culture being one of the important matters in various fields. One important example in understanding the culture of a country is being able to reduce conflicts between differences in ways of thinking so that when building relationships between countries that work together can reduce misunderstandings and can continue to solve technical problems [55].

The Indonesian physics and landscapes as well as the natural disasters in Indonesia also attracted several responses from the participants. The diversity of landforms in Indonesia and the process of forming islands which is quite complicated so that the general explanation of the material is not sufficient to provide information about the actual condition of Indonesian physics. Like an Archipelago, the participants can take inspiration or inspiration to find their theoretical identity, historical context, the struggles of development issues that exist in Indonesia. Having a view of the physical condition of Indonesia in the form of an archipelago is one way of understanding why there is a diversity of ecosystems and a plurality of people in each archipelago [3]. On the other hand, natural disasters (geological, meteorological, and social disasters) and disaster management in Indonesia came to the attention of the participants when this course was related to the various types and frequencies of hazards in Indonesia that were dubbed "disaster supermarkets", many were curious about what to do about the condition. When facing a disaster, everyone wants to learn about disaster response, disaster preparedness and mitigation which should receive more attention [56]

All the participant Mapping Indonesia's tourism was very enthusiastic when participating in a course with this theme. Indonesia has a high tourist attraction due to its diversity of natural and cultural wealth. There are thousands of tourist objects scattered across various islands in Indonesia, both in the form of commercial tourism objects and historical heritage attractions. In Indonesia is one of the ASEAN countries that has world tourism potential. In addition, Indonesian tourism objects have a special attraction for foreign tourists, Indonesia's most famous tourism in the world is Bali Island, where the island of Bali is known as a natural tourist destination with beautiful beaches and traditional culture that attracts foreign tourists [57]. No wonder this theme also attracted the attention of the participants considering that Indonesia has many packages on offer to tourists, including cultural, culinary and natural attractions.

In some of themes, for instance in the theme of biodiversity and natural resources, it was also elaborated about how the global connectedness to the Indonesian geographic region. There was several transnational institutions and actors which govern the global world nowadays, either pushed by the market driven process as well as by mandatory agreement between those international agreement. As expert said, that there is a new perspective of regional geography, as the regional geography nowadays cannot be seen as a an exclusively collection of knowledge organized either with spatial methodology. Rather, scholars were interested in the power relations correlate with region building processes, regionalization, regional identity narratives and regional development [58].

5 Conclusion

This study aims to seek an answer to what actually the scope of geographic region to be studied to understand one country's geographic region. The scopes that have been identified as the scope to understand Indonesia geographic region are including the Indonesia's territorial boundaries, continent boundary, administrative border, and its position; physical and landscape; biodiversity and natural resources; marine resources; the culture: ethnic groups, languages, arts, customs; natural disasters and tourism. Those scopes have been seen as an effective and attractive scopes to promote one country's geographic region.

Furthermore, we want to expand this model so that Indonesia's regional geography can introduce and broaden the world community's view of seeing developments in each region in the context of broader social, political, economic, and environmental trends.

Nevertheless, the new perspective about the 'new territorial geography' or the 'new regionalism' can be added by including global connectedness into the scope without disrupting the basic knowledge of one country's geographic region.

More research, however, is needed to explore the interfaces between regions and networks, reimagining and reinventing the region in an increasingly globalized world rather than rejecting it as anachronistic and regressive. Indeed, because of its geographically selective and uneven nature, globalization surely only heightens the need to understand processes of regional differentiation and transformation.

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